

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 731 344 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:

11.09.1996 Bulletin 1996/37

(51) Int Cl.⁶: G01G 15/02, G01G 19/387

(21) Application number: 96301509.4

(22) Date of filing: 05.03.1996

(84) Designated Contracting States:

CH DE FR GB IT LI

(30) Priority: 06.03.1995 JP 45539/95

(71) Applicant: YAMATO SCALE CO., LTD.
Akashi-shi, 673 Hyogo (JP)

(72) Inventor: Kawanishi, Shozo

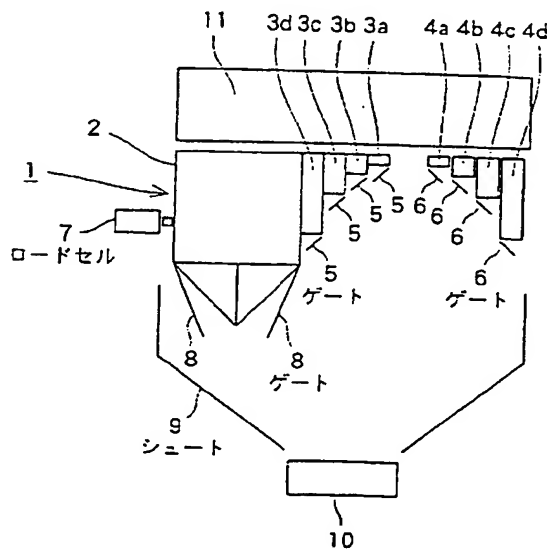
Nishinomiya-shi, Hyogo 663 (JP)

(74) Representative: Burke, Steven David et al
R.G.C. Jenkins & Co.26 Caxton Street
London SW1H 0RJ (GB)

(54) Device for charging weighed out articles into a container

(57) An apparatus for quantitative charging of a high accuracy and a large weighing speed are disclosed. A storage cup, which is formed by a main storage cup 2 and four subtractive storage cups, and four additive storage cups are disposed. The storage cup stores an articles having a weight which are close to a target weight. A capacity ratio between the subtractive storage cups and a capacity ratio between the additive storage cups are both set 1:2:4:8. Articles are supplied from an charging apparatus into the storage cup and the four additive

storage cups. The articles within the storage cup are weighed by a load cell as a rough charging weight, and a weight difference between the rough charging weight and the target weight is calculated. A proper combination of the additive storage cups or the subtractive storage cups is selected in accordance with the weight difference, and the articles are discharged from these cups together with the articles which are stored within the main storage cup through a chute into a container or a packing machine.

Fig. 1
(図1)

Description

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a quantitative charging apparatus for filling with articles to a target weight at a high accuracy and at a high speed, in which the articles are dividedly stored in advance in a main storage cup of a predetermined capacity and subtractive storage cups each having a predetermined capacity so that the articles can be removed later if the articles are overweighed, and articles for adding stored in additive storage cups each having a predetermined capacity so that the articles can be added later if there is an underweight.

Prior Art

Quantitative charging of powdery or granular articles has a long tradition. Of constant quantity filling methods, volumetric weighing is a method which has been widely adopted. However, volumetric weighing has been gradually replaced with weighing by weight. This is mainly because it has become necessary to weigh more accurately, typically a chemical compound, for example. This is a problem which has not been very important for weighing of agricultural products such as rice and wheat, in the past. Figs. 7 to 9 show a typical example of a quantitative charging apparatus for charging with powder in a current manner.

In the quantitative charging apparatus of Fig. 7, a target weight is set by a 100% setter 51, 90% of the target weight is set as a cut value by a cut value setter 52, and articles are supplied while weighing the articles to a weighing hopper 53. How large the cut value should be depends on the nature of the articles which are to be measured. Charging with the articles are started in the state wherein the weighing hopper 53 is empty and an indicator 54 indicates 0. To shorten a weighing time as much as possible, it is necessary to perform charging with an increased feeding rate which is realized by increasing the amplitude of an feeder 55 up to 90% which is a predetermined quantity. This is called "large quantity charging," "rough charging" or "90% charging." When a charged quantity reaches about 90%, the amplitude of the feeder 55 is decreased under the control of a control apparatus 56, fine charging for the remaining 10% is then performed, and charging is stopped when charging is completed up to 100%. Such fine charging is called "small quantity charging." Upon completion of charging, a container (not shown) is filled with the articles which are supplied from a lower portion of the weighing hopper 53.

This completes one cycle of quantitative filling. In reality, however, to increase a weighing accuracy, gap correction is performed. Gap correction is attained considering articles which are being dropped onto the weighing hopper 53 from the feeder 55 shown in Fig. 7,

that is, by subtracting the dropped articles in advance. While Fig. 7 shows an example where large quantity charging and small quantity charging are realized by changing the amplitude of one feeder 55, in other type of apparatus, two feeders 55, one for large quantity charging and the other for small quantity charging, are switched with each other. In addition to vibration feeders, screw feeders (or known as auger type feeders) are also known as the feeders 55.

Alternatively, as shown in Fig. 8, there is another type of quantitative charging apparatus in which an hopper 62 having a flow rate control gate 61 for charging is disposed, an empty container 64 is placed on a plate of a scale 63, and the container 64 is charged with articles while controlling opening and closing of the flow rate control gate 61 of the hopper 62. In this quantitative charging apparatus, a target weight is set in a control apparatus 65 by a setter 67, and a weight value is indicated by an indicator 66. In this type of quantitative charging apparatus, by controlling opening and closing of the flow rate control gate 61, large quantity charging and small quantity charging are successively adjusted.

Further, a quantitative charging apparatus having a structure as that shown in Fig. 9 is also known. In this apparatus, a container 71 is charged with articles by an auger screw 72, up to a volume which is set in a setter 77 in advance. When the container 71 is weighed on a weighing apparatus 73, the weight of the content of the container 71 is indicated by an indicator 75. This value is fed back to a control apparatus 76 as a charged quantity, and is controlled to be close to a predetermined quantity during filling up of a next container. Thus, this apparatus examines whether the charging value of a precedent container which is weighed by the weighing apparatus 73 coincides with a target weight, and repeats controlling so that a charging value which is further closer to the target weight is attained during filling up of a next container. The accuracy of such a quantitative charging apparatus is not very good in general, since speed control is executed by the auger screw. In a further alternative apparatus, two auger screws, one for large quantity charging and the other for small quantity charging, are disposed, charging is performed with the auger screw for large quantity charging at a rough volume charging up to 0% to 90%, a container is moved onto a scale by a conveyer upon completion of large quantity charging, and the articles are supplied by small quantity charging up to a predetermined quantity while weighing. Such an apparatus is complex, and is often expensive.

The conventional quantitative charging apparatuses shown in Figs. 7 to 9 are each a constant unit scale which performs weighing while charging. The biggest problem in weighing while charging is that if articles are excessively charged over a target weight by mistake, weighing failure occurs. Hence, in these apparatuses, it is essential to stop charging once before a target weight is reached and to continue charging after setting the

feeding rate being smaller so that the target weight is not exceeded. This is a cause of a decrease in the charging speed of the quantitative charging apparatus.

Further, in the quantitative charging apparatuses shown in Figs. 7 and 8, since the charging speed is controlled by a value which is found during weighing, the charging speed per a unit time is limited so as to perform filling at a high accuracy. In addition, since large quantity charging and small quantity charging are switched by means of the same feeder or the like, due to the existence of articles which are being dropped during switching, it is not possible to set a ratio of feed quantities larger than 95:5 between large quantity charging and small quantity charging per unit time.

The present invention solves these problems associated with the conventional techniques. An object of the present invention is to provide for a method of and an apparatus for quantitative charging of a high accuracy and a large weighing speed.

Summary of the Invention

A quantitative charging apparatus according to the present invention, comprises: a storage cup which includes one main storage cup of a predetermined capacity and a plurality of subtractive storage cups each of a predetermined capacity so as to store articles having a weight which is close to a target weight W_o within said main storage cup and said subtractive storage cups; a plurality of additive storage cups each of a predetermined capacity so as to store articles for adding; weighing means for weighing the total weight of articles which are supplied into said main storage cup and each of said subtractive storage cups as a rough charging weight W_a ; and control means for comparing said target weight W_o and said rough charging weight W_a , when said rough charging weight W_a is smaller than said target weight W_o , said control means calculating an underweight $W_b = W_o - W_a$, selecting a combination of said additive storage cups based on the weight of articles stored in each of said additive storage cups which is calculated from the bulk specific gravity of the articles so that the combination becomes closest said underweight W_b , and thereafter discharging the articles stored within said additive storage cups which are selected together with the articles which are stored in said storage cup, but when said rough charging weight W_a is larger than said target weight W_o , said control means calculating an overweight $W_c = W_a - W_o$, selecting a combination of said subtractive storage cups based on the weight of articles stored in each of said subtractive storage cups which is calculated from the bulk specific gravity of the articles so that the combination becomes closest said overweight W_c , and thereafter discharging the articles stored within said subtractive storage cups which are not selected together with the articles stored in said main storage cup.

In another embodiment of the present invention, A

quantitative charging apparatus comprises: a storage cup which includes one main storage cup of a predetermined capacity and one or a plurality of subtractive storage cups each of a predetermined capacity so as to store articles having a weight which is close to a target weight W_o within said main storage cup and said subtractive storage cups; a plurality of additive storage cups each of a predetermined capacity so as to store articles for adding; weighing means for weighing the total weight of articles which are supplied into said main storage cup and each of said subtractive storage cups as a rough charging weight W_a ; and control means for calculating a weight difference $W_d = W_a - W_o$ between said target weight W_o and said rough charging weight W_a , selecting said subtractive storage cups to be subtracted from said weight difference W_d and said additive storage cups to be added to said weight difference W_d based on the weight of articles stored in each of said subtractive storage cups and said additive storage cups which is calculated from the bulk specific gravity of the articles so that the combination becomes closest said weight difference W_d , and thereafter discharging the articles stored within said subtractive storage cups which are not selected and the articles stored within said additive storage cups which are selected together with the articles stored in said main storage cup.

In a quantitative charging apparatus according to the present invention, a storage cup is disposed which includes one main storage cup of a predetermined capacity and a plurality of subtractive storage cups each of a predetermined capacity. Articles having a weight which is close to a target weight W_o are dividedly stored in the main storage cup and the subtractive storage cups, to attain the target weight W_o . Further, there is a plurality of additive storage cups for each storing articles for adding. The total weight of the articles within the main storage cup and a plurality of subtractive storage cups are weighed by weighing means, as a rough charging weight W_a .

Control means compares the target weight W_o with the rough charging weight W_a . When the rough charging weight W_a is smaller than the target weight W_o as a result of the comparison, an underweight $W_b = W_o - W_a$ is calculated. A combination of the additive storage cups which makes up a weight which is closest the underweight W_b is selected. The articles within the additive storage cups which are selected are discharged together with the articles which are stored in said main storage cup and all subtractive storage cups.

Further, when the rough charging weight W_a is larger than said target weight W_o , an overweight $W_c = W_a - W_o$ is calculated. A combination of the subtractive storage cups which makes up a weight which is closest the overweight W_c is selected, based on the weights of the articles which are stored in the subtractive storage cups. The articles within the subtractive storage cups which are not selected are discharged together with the articles which are stored in said main storage cup.

The weight of each subtractive storage cup and the weight of each additive storage cup can be calculated from the bulk specific gravity of the articles. The value of the bulk specific gravity may be calculated from the capacities of said main storage cup and all subtractive storage cups each time the rough charging weight W_a is weighed, or may be fixed based on a value which is predicted in advance.

In another type of quantitative charging apparatus according to the present invention, a storage cup is disposed which includes one main storage cup of a predetermined capacity and one or a plurality of subtractive storage cups each of a predetermined capacity. As in the first structure described above, articles for adding are stored in the plurality of additive storage cups for each having a predetermined capacity. The total weight of the articles within the main storage cup and the subtractive storage cups are weighed by weighing means, as the rough charging weight W_a .

The control means calculates a weight difference $W_d = W_a - W_o$ between said target weight W_o and said rough charging weight W_a . A combination of said subtractive storage cups to be subtracted from said weight difference W_d and said additive storage cups to be added to said weight difference W_d is selected so that the weight difference W_d becomes as close to 0 as possible.

The articles within said subtractive storage cups which are not included in this combination and the articles within said additive storage cups which are included in this combination are discharged together with the articles which are stored in said main storage cup. As in the previously described embodiment of the invention, the weight of each subtractive storage cup and the weight of each additive storage cup can be calculated from the bulk specific gravity of the articles.

In the quantitative charging apparatuses of the two embodiments described above, since quantitative charging is attained by performing weighing only once, the charging speed is large. Further, since the combination of said subtractive storage cups for subtraction or the combination of said additive storage cups for addition is calculated by a computer or the like in a moment, the filling speed is further higher.

In the both structures described above, some of said subtractive storage cups may have the same capacity. Further, a capacity ratio between n subtractive storage cups ($n \leq$ the number of said subtractive storage cups) may satisfy the following formula:

$$1 : r^1 : r^2 : \dots : r^{k-1} : \dots : r^{n-1} \quad (3)$$

where r is a positive real number, and $0 < k \leq n$.

In the formula (3), r may be an integer or a decimal number as far as having a positive value. If $r = 2$, the capacity ratio between the subtractive storage cups is 1:2:4:8:16 ..., which makes it possible to adjust weights finer in a wide range. Meanwhile, if $r = 3$, the capacity ratio between the subtractive storage cups is 1:3:9:

27 ..., which makes it possible to adjust weights in an even wider range.

In the both embodiments described above, some of said additive storage cups may have the same capacity. Further, a capacity ratio between at least m additive storage cups ($m \leq$ the number of said additive storage cups) may satisfy the following formula:

$$1 : s^1 : s^2 : \dots : s^{k-1} : \dots : s^{n-1} \quad (4)$$

where s is a positive real number, and $0 < k \leq m$.

In the formula (4), s may be an integer or a decimal number as far as having a positive value. If $s = 2$, the capacity ratio between the additive storage cups is 1:2:4:8:16 ..., which makes it possible to adjust weights finer in a wide range. Meanwhile, if $s = 3$, the capacity ratio between the additive storage cups is 1:3:9:27 ..., which makes it possible to adjust weights in an even wider range.

In a quantitative charging apparatus according to the present invention, to make up a target weight, articles are divided and stored in advance in a main storage cup and a subtractive storage cup while a plurality of additive storage cups are prepared to store articles for adding in advance. Hence, only by selecting a subtractive storage cup and an additive storage cup for supplying in accordance with a weight difference between a rough charging weight and the target weight, it is possible to fill up with the articles having the target weight. Therefore, weighing may be performed only once, which increases the speed of quantitative charging very largely. Further, since a combination of the subtractive storage cups and the additive storage cups is calculated by a computer or the like in a moment, the filling speed is further increased.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a schematic representation showing a first example of a quantitative charging apparatus according to the present invention.

Figure 2 is a flow chart showing the quantitative charging method which is performed by using the quantitative charging apparatus in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a schematic representation showing a second example of a quantitative charging apparatus according to the present invention.

Figure 4 is a flow chart showing the quantitative charging method which is performed by using the quantitative charging apparatus in Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a schematic representation showing a third example of a quantitative charging apparatus according to the present invention.

Figure 6 is a flow chart showing the quantitative charging method which is performed by using the quantitative charging apparatus in Figure 5.

Figure 7 is a schematic representation showing a conventional quantitative charging apparatus which has

a vibrational feeder.

Figure 8 is a schematic representation showing a conventional quantitative charging apparatus which has a flow rate control gate.

Figure 9 is a schematic representation showing a conventional quantitative charging apparatus which has a auger screw.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

Examples of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to drawings.

(Example 1)

Fig. 1 shows a schematic structure of a quantitative charging apparatus according to a example 1 of the present invention. The quantitative charging apparatus according to the present example is used to fill a predetermined container such as a box and a bag or a packing machine, with articles having a target weight W_0 , and comprises a storage cup 1 and four additive storage cups 4a, 4b, 4c and 4d for storing the articles. The storage cup 1 is formed by a main storage cup 2 and four subtractive storage cups 3a, 3b, 3c and 3d. The subtractive storage cups 3a to 3d each have a capacity which is the same as that of each of the additive storage cups 4a to 4d. The articles are supplied from an charging apparatus 11 into the storage cup 1 and the four additive storage cups 4a to 4d.

The storage cup 1 has a load cell 7 so that it is possible to weigh the total weight of the articles which are supplied into the main storage cup 2 and the four subtractive storage cups 3a to 3d. The four additive storage cups 4a to 4d do not have a load cell. A weight value at the load cell 7 is supplied to a control apparatus (not shown).

A gate 8 for discharging the articles are disposed in a bottom portion of the main storage cup 2, while four gates 5 which open and close independently of each other are disposed in the four subtractive storage cups 3a to 3d, respectively. Further, four gates 6 which open and close independently of each other are disposed in the four additive storage cups 4a to 4d, respectively. The articles within the storage cup 1 and the additive storage cups 4a to 4d are discharged into a container 10 such as a box and a bag or a packing machine, through a chute 9. The gate 8, the four gates 5 and the four gates 6 are opened and closed under the control of the aforementioned control apparatus (not shown).

A capacity ratio between the subtractive storage cups 3a to 3d is a ratio which is obtained by setting $r = 2$ and $k = 4$ in a formula r^{k-1} (r is a positive real number, $k \leq n$, n = the number of the subtractive storage cups), that is, 1:2:4:8. Further, a capacity ratio between the additive storage cups 4a to 4d is a ratio which is obtained by setting $s = 2$ and $k = 4$ in a formula s^{k-1} (s is a positive real number, $k \leq m$, m = the number of the additive stor-

age cups), that is, 1:2:4:8.

The quantitative charging method using the quantitative charging apparatus according to the present example will be described with reference to the flow chart in Fig. 2. First, at a step 21 shown in Fig. 2, the container 10 is set in a lower portion of the chute 9. Next, at a step 22, the articles are supplied from the charging apparatus 11 into the main storage cup 2 and the four subtractive storage cups 3a to 3d which form the storage cup 1, and into the four additive storage cups 4a to 4d. The main storage cup 2 and the four subtractive storage cups 3a to 3d which form the storage cup 1 have almost the same capacity as that of the articles having the target weight W_0 . Hence, the articles of a predetermined capacity which has a weight close to the target weight W_0 is supplied into the storage cup 1.

At a step 23, the total weight of the articles which are supplied into the storage cup 1, i.e., the main storage cup 2 and the four subtractive storage cups 3a to 3d are weighed by the load cell 7, as a rough charging weight W_a . The weights of the articles which are supplied into the additive storage cups 4a to 4d are not weighed.

Next, at a step 24, the rough charging weight W_a and the target weight W_0 are compared with each other. The comparison is performed in the control apparatus. The following procedure is performed in accordance with a result of the comparison. First, when the rough charging weight W_a is smaller than the target weight W_0 , an underweight $W_b = W_0 - W_a$ is calculated in the control apparatus. Next, a combination of the additive storage cups 4a to 4d is selected so that the combination becomes closest the underweight W_b .

The weights of the articles which are stored in the additive storage cups 4a to 4d are calculated by multiplying the bulk specific gravity of the articles by the capacities of the additive storage cups 4a to 4d. Alternatively, the bulk specific gravity of the articles may be calculated from the total capacity of the main storage cup 2 and all subtractive storage cups 3a to 3d each time the rough charging weight W_a is weighed, or may be a fixed value which is determined based on a value which is predicted in advance.

Since the capacity ratio between the additive storage cups 4a to 4d is 1:2:4:8, when these additive storage cups are combined, this means that the articles for adding is prepared which has a weight 1 to 15 times as large as that of the articles which are stored in the smallest additive storage cup 4a. Of these combinations, a combination of the additive storage cups which makes up a weight which is closest to the underweight W_b is selected. Further, at a step 27, the articles within these additive storage cups which are selected are discharged together with the articles within the main storage cup 2 and the subtractive storage cups 3a to 3d. Discharging of the articles is attained by opening and closing of the gates 8 and 6 under the control of the control apparatus.

On the other hand, when the rough charging weight W_a is larger than the target weight W_0 , an overweight

$W_c = W_a - W_o$ is calculated in the control apparatus. Next, a combination of the subtractive storage cups 3a to 3d is selected so that the combination becomes closest the overweight W_c . The weights of the articles within the subtractive storage cups 3a to 3d are calculated in a similar manner as in the case of the additive storage cups 4a to 4d described above.

Since the capacity ratio between the subtractive storage cups 3a to 3d is 1:2:4:8, when these subtractive storage cups are combined, this means that the articles for subtracting is prepared which has a weight 1 to 15 times as large as that of the articles which are stored in the smallest subtractive storage cup 3a. Of these combinations, a combination of the subtractive storage cups which makes up a weight which is closest to the overweight W_c is selected. Further, at a step 30, the articles within the subtractive storage cups except for the selected subtractive storage cups are discharged together with the articles within the main storage cup 2. Discharging of the articles is attained by opening and closing of the gates 8 and 5 under the control of the control apparatus.

Further, a filled container is replaced with an empty container at a step 31, and weighing is repeated from the step 22.

In the quantitative charging apparatus according to the present example, since the articles for adding are prepared which have a weight 1 to 15 times as large as that of the articles stored in the additive storage cup 4a and the articles for subtracting are prepared which have a weight 1 to 15 times as large as that of the articles stored in the subtractive storage cup 3a, it is possible to adjust a weight within a large range which is defined by multiplying the articles stored in the subtractive storage cup 3a or the additive storage cup 4a by successive integers of -15 to 15, from the weight of the articles stored in the main storage cup 2. Further, weighing is performed only once when the rough charging weight W_a is calculated, and weighing while charging the articles is not performed. Hence, in the quantitative charging apparatus according to the present example, the charging speed is very high. In addition, since there is only one load cell, the quantitative charging apparatus is advantageous in terms of cost.

(Example 2)

Fig. 3 shows a schematic structure of a quantitative charging apparatus according to a example 2 of the present invention. The quantitative charging apparatus according to the present example 2 has a almost similar structure to that of the example 1 in Fig. 1 described above, and identical reference symbol are assigned to corresponding elements. The quantitative charging apparatus according to the present example 2 is different from the apparatus according to the example 1 described above, in that a capacity ratio between the subtractive storage cups 3a to 3d is obtained by setting $r =$

3 in a formula r^{k-1} (r is a positive real number, $k \leq n$, $n =$ the number of the subtractive storage cups), that is, 1:3:9:27 and in that a capacity ratio between the additive storage cups 4a to 4d is obtained by setting $s = 3$ in a formula s^{k-1} (s is a positive real number, $k \leq m$, $m =$ the number of the additive storage cups), that is, 1:3:9:27.

Now, a quantitative charging method using the apparatus according to the present example 2 will be described with reference to the flow chart in Fig. 4. First, as in the example 1, the container 10 is set in a lower portion of the chute 9 at a step 32. At a step 33, the articles are supplied from the charging apparatus 11 into the main storage cup 2 and the four subtractive storage cups 3a to 3d of the storage cup 1, and into the four additive storage cups 4a to 4d. At a step 34, the total weight of the articles which are supplied into the storage cup 1, i.e., the main storage cup 2 and the four subtractive storage cups 3a to 3d are weighed by the load cell 7, as the rough charging weight W_a . As in the example 1, the weights of the articles which are supplied into the additive storage cups 4a to 4d are not weighed.

Next, at a step 35, a weight difference $W_d = W_a - W_o$ is calculated. At a step 36, a combination of the subtractive storage cup to be subtracted from the weight difference W_d and the additive storage cups to be added to the weight difference W_d is selected so that the weight difference W_d becomes as close to 0 as possible. At a step 37, the articles of the subtractive storage cups which are not included in this combination and the articles of the additive storage cups which are included in this combination are discharged together with the articles stored within the main storage cup 2.

The weights of the articles which are stored within the subtractive storage cups 3a to 3d and the additive storage cups 4a to 4d are calculated based on the bulk specific gravity of the articles, as in the example 1.

Since the capacity ratio between the subtractive storage cups 3a to 3d and the capacity ratio between the additive storage cups 4a to 4d is each 1:3:9:27 in this example, the articles for adding are prepared which has a weight 1 to 40 times as large as that of the articles which are stored in the subtractive storage cup 3a or the additive storage cup 4a (hereinafter "minimum weight unit") and the articles for subtracting are prepared which have a 1- to 40-fold weight. For instance, when the articles having a weight 7 times as large as the minimum weight unit is in short of the target weight W_o , if the additive storage cups 4c and 4a and the subtractive storage cup 3b are selected, the articles of the minimum weight unit which are $9+1-3=7$ times larger are added. Conversely, when the articles having a weight 7 times as large as the minimum weight unit are in surplus of the target weight W_o , if the subtractive storage cups 3c and 3a and the additive storage cup 4b are selected, the articles of the minimum weight unit which are $-9-1+3=-7$ times larger are added, that is, the articles of the minimum weight unit which are 7 times larger are subtracted. Thus, in the present example, it is possible to adjust

a weight within a range which is defined by multiplying the articles of the minimum weight unit by successive integers of -40 to 40, from the weight of the articles stored in the main storage cup 2.

Further, a filled container is replaced with an empty container at a step 38, and weighing is repeated from the step 32.

In the quantitative charging apparatus according to the present example 2, since the articles for subtracting are prepared which have a weight 1 to 40 times as large as that of the articles stored in the subtractive storage cup 3a or the additive storage cup 4a and the articles for adding are prepared which have a 1- to 40-fold weight, it is possible to adjust a weight within a larger range than in the example 1. Further, weighing is performed only once when the rough charging weight W_a is calculated, and weighing while charging the articles is not performed. Hence, in the quantitative charging apparatus according to the present example as well, the filling speed is very high. In addition, the quantitative charging apparatus is advantageous in terms of cost since there is only one load cell, as in the example 1.

(Example 3)

Fig. 5 shows a schematic structure of a quantitative charging apparatus according to a third example of the present invention. The quantitative charging apparatus according to the present example has a similar structure to that of the quantitative charging apparatus of Fig. 1 described above, except for a point that there is only one subtractive storage cup 3. Identical reference symbols are assigned to corresponding elements.

Now, a quantitative charging method using the apparatus according to the present example will be described with reference to the flow chart in Fig. 6. The charging method of the present example 3 corresponds to the method of example 2 where the number of the subtractive storage cups is limited to 1. In short, both when the rough charging weight W_a is larger than the target weight W_o and when the rough charging weight W_a is smaller than the target weight W_o , optimum charging is performed by finding an optimum combination of a subtractive storage cup 3 and the additive storage cups 4a to 4d.

First, the container 10 is set in a lower portion of the chute 9 at a step 39. At a step 40, the articles are supplied from the charging apparatus 11 into the main storage cup 2 and the subtractive storage cup 3 of the storage cup 1, and into the four additive storage cups 4a to 4d. At a step 41, the total weight of the articles which are supplied into the storage cup 1, i.e., the main storage cup 2 and the subtractive storage cup 3 are weighed by the load cell 7, as the rough charging weight W_a . As in the example 1 and the example 2, the weights of the articles which are supplied into the additive storage cups 4a to 4d are not weighed.

Next, at a step 42, the rough charging weight W_a

and the target weight W_o are compared with each other. The following procedure is performed in accordance with a result of the comparison. First, when the rough charging weight W_a is smaller than the target weight W_o , the underweight $W_b = W_o - W_a$ is calculated at Step 43. Next, at a step 44, a combination of the additive storage cups 4a to 4d is selected so that the combination becomes closest the underweight W_b . Further, at a step 45, the articles within the selected additive storage cups are discharged together with the articles stored within the main storage cup 2 and the subtractive storage cup 3.

On the other hand, when the rough charging weight W_a is larger than the target weight W_o , filling is performed without using the articles which are stored in the subtractive storage cup 3, as described below. First, an underweight $W_e = W_o - (W_a - W_s)$ is calculated. The symbol W_s denotes the weight of the articles stored in the subtractive storage cup 3. Next, a combination of the additive storage cups 4a to 4d is selected so that the combination becomes closest the underweight W_e . The weights of the articles which are stored within the subtractive storage cup 3 and the additive storage cups 4a to 4d can be calculated based on the bulk specific gravity of the articles as in the example 1 and the example 2. Since the capacity ratio between the additive storage cups 4a to 4d is 1:2:4:8 in this example, when these additive storage cups are combined, this means that the articles for adding are prepared which have a weight 1 to 15 times as large as that of the articles which are stored in the additive storage cup 4a.

Further, a filled container is replaced with an empty container at the step 31, and weighing is repeated from the step 22.

Since only one subtractive storage cup 3 is disposed and weighing is performed only once when the rough charging weight W_a is calculated in this example, quantitative charging can be performed at a high speed with a relatively simple structure. In addition, the present example is advantageous in terms of cost since there is only one load cell, as in the example 1 and the example 2.

While the example 1 and example 2 have described a case where the numbers of the additive storage cups and the subtractive storage cups are each 4, the present invention is not limited to this. Rather, the numbers of these storage cups may be optional. Further, although the foregoing has described a case where the additive storage cups and the subtractive storage cups all have different capacities, some storage cups may have the same capacity. Extremely describing, it is allowable to dispose 100 storage cups which have the same capacity. In addition, although the positive integers r and s are 2 or 3 in the examples above, the present invention is not limited to this. Rather, the numbers r and s may be other integers or decimal numbers.

Claims

1. A quantitative charging apparatus, comprising:

a storage cup which includes one main storage cup of a predetermined capacity and a plurality of subtractive storage cups each of a predetermined capacity so as to store articles having a weight which is close to a target weight W_o within said main storage cup and said subtractive storage cups;

a plurality of additive storage cups each of a predetermined capacity so as to store articles for adding;

weighing means for weighing the total weight of articles which are supplied into said main storage cup and each of said subtractive storage cups as a rough charging weight W_a ; and control means for comparing said target weight W_o and said rough charging weight W_a , when said rough charging weight W_a is smaller than said target weight W_o , said control means calculating an underweight $W_b = W_o - W_a$, selecting a combination of said additive storage cups based on the weight of articles stored in each of said additive storage cups which is calculated from the bulk specific gravity of the articles so that the combination becomes closest said underweight W_b , and thereafter discharging the articles stored within said additive storage cups which are selected together with the articles stored in said storage cup, but when said rough charging weight W_a is larger than said target weight W_o , said control means calculating an overweight $W_c = W_a - W_o$, selecting a combination of said subtractive storage cups based on the weight of articles stored in each of said subtractive storage cups which is calculated from the bulk specific gravity of the articles so that the combination becomes closest said overweight W_c , and thereafter discharging the articles stored within said subtractive storage cups which are not selected, together with the articles stored in said main storage cup.

2. The quantitative charging apparatus of Claim 1, wherein some of said subtractive storage cups have the same capacity.

3. The quantitative charging apparatus of Claim 1, wherein a capacity ratio between some of said subtractive storage cups is

$$1 : r^1 : r^2 : \dots : r^{k-1} : \dots : r^{n-1} \quad (1)$$

(r is a positive real number, $0 < k \leq n$ (integer), and $n \leq$ the number of said subtractive storage cups).

4. The quantitative charging apparatus of Claim 3, wherein said positive real number $r = 2$.

5. The quantitative charging apparatus of Claim 3, wherein said positive real number $r = 3$.

6. The quantitative charging apparatus of Claim 1, wherein some of said additive storage cups have the same capacity.

7. The quantitative charging apparatus of Claims 1, wherein a capacity ratio between some of said additive storage cup is

$$1 : s^1 : s^2 : \dots : s^{k-1} : \dots : s^{n-1} \quad (2)$$

(s is a positive real number, $0 < k \leq m$ (integer), and $m \leq$ the number of said additive storage cups).

8. The quantitative charging apparatus of Claim 7, wherein said positive real number $s = 2$.

9. The quantitative charging apparatus of Claim 7, wherein said positive real number $s = 3$.

10. A quantitative charging apparatus, comprising:

a storage cup which includes one main storage cup of a predetermined capacity and one or a plurality of subtractive storage cups each of a predetermined capacity so as to store articles having a weight which is close to a target weight W_o within said main storage cup and said subtractive storage cups;

a plurality of additive storage cups each of a predetermined capacity so as to store articles for adding;

weighing means for weighing the total weight of articles which are supplied into said main storage cup and each of said subtractive storage cups as a rough charging weight W_a ; and control means for calculating a weight difference $W_d = W_a - W_o$ between said target weight W_o and said rough charging weight W_a , selecting said subtractive storage cups to be subtracted from said weight difference W_d and said additive storage cups to be added to said weight difference W_d based on the weight of articles stored in each of said subtractive storage cups and said additive storage cups which is calculated from the bulk specific gravity of the articles so that the combination becomes closest said weight difference W_d , and thereafter discharging the articles stored within said subtractive storage cups which are not selected and the articles stored within said additive storage cups which are selected, together with the articles stored in said main storage cup.

11. The quantitative charging apparatus of Claim 10,
wherein some of said subtractive storage cups have
the same capacity.
12. The quantitative charging apparatus of Claim 10, 5
wherein a capacity ratio between some of said sub-
tractive storage cups is

$$1 : r^1 : r^2 : \dots : r^{k-1} : \dots : r^{n-1}$$
(r is a positive real number, $0 < k \leq n$ (integer), 10
and $n \leq$ the number of said subtractive storage
cups).
13. The quantitative charging apparatus of Claim 12,
wherein said positive real number $r = 2$. 15
14. The quantitative charging apparatus of Claim 12,
wherein said positive real number $r = 3$.
15. The quantitative charging apparatus of Claim 10, 20
wherein at least some of said additive storage cups
have the same capacity.
16. The quantitative charging apparatus of Claim 10,
wherein a capacity ratio between at least some of 25
said additive storage cups is

$$1 : s^1 : s^2 : \dots : s^{k-1} : \dots : s^{n-1}$$
(s is a positive real number, $0 < k \leq m$ (integer),
and $m \leq$ the number of said additive storage cups). 30
17. The quantitative charging apparatus of Claim 16,
wherein said positive real number $s = 2$.
18. The quantitative charging apparatus of Claim 16, 35
wherein said positive real number $s = 3$.
19. A method of charging to a predetermined weight,
the method comprising a preliminary step of charg- 40
ing a main storage unit and a plurality of subsidiary
storage units, weighing at least the main storage
unit, calculating the difference between the thus-ob-
tained weight and the predetermined weight, select-
ing subsidiary storage units on the basis of the cal- 45
culated difference, and then performing a main
charging step using the contents of the main stor-
age unit and the selected subsidiary storage units.

50

55

Fig. 1
[図 1]

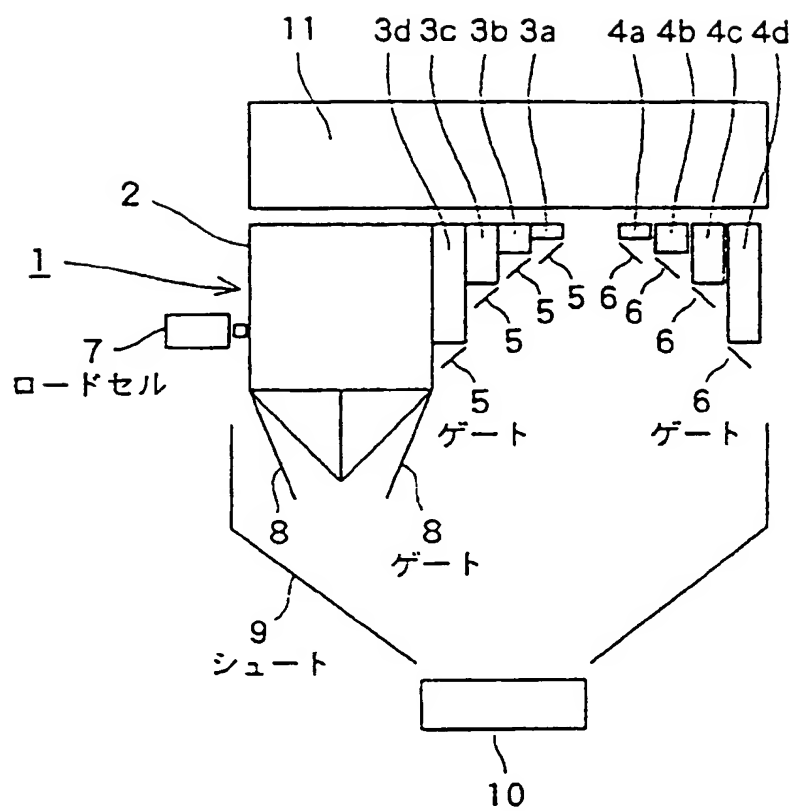


Figure 2

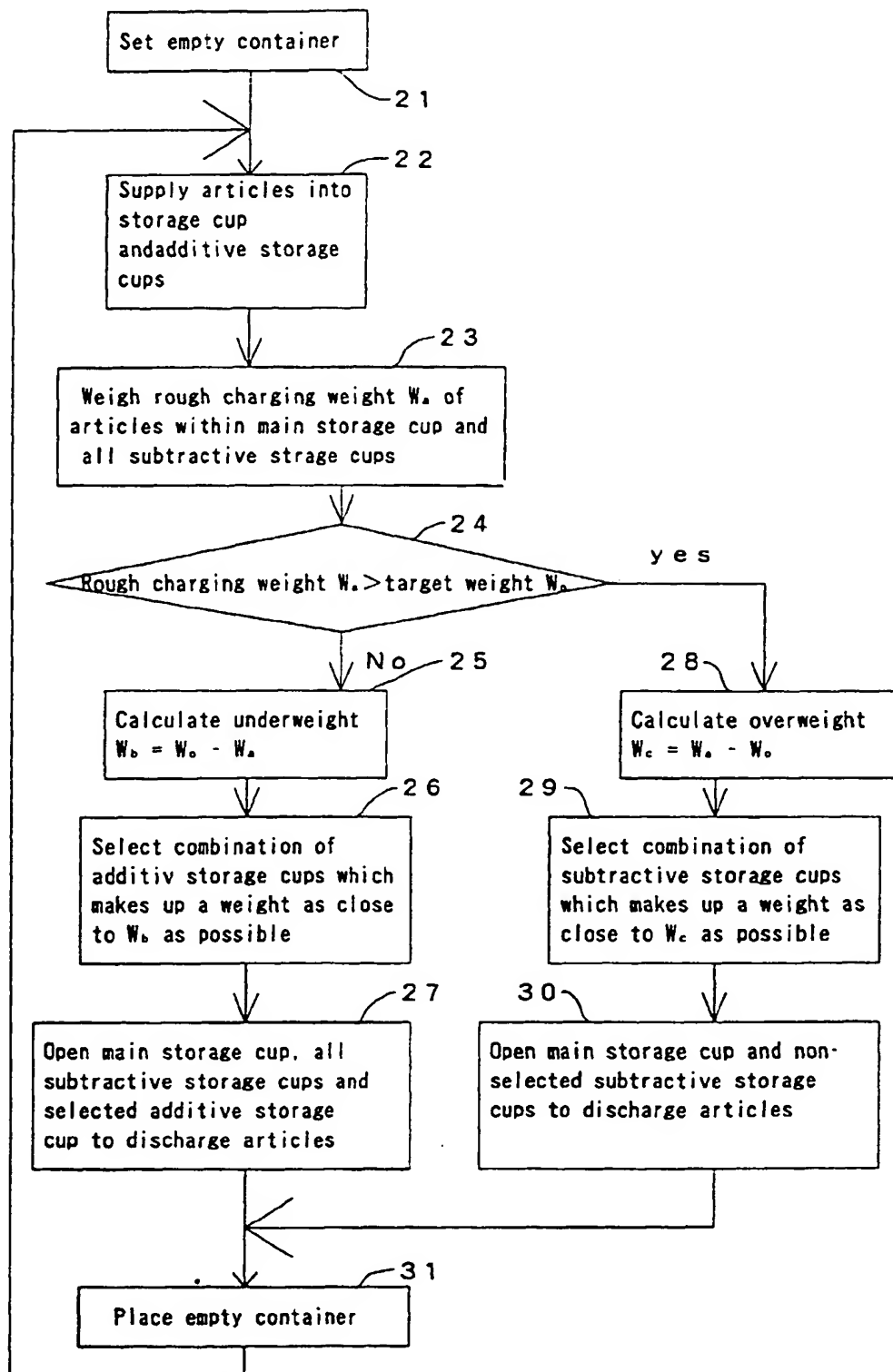


Fig. 3
[図 3]

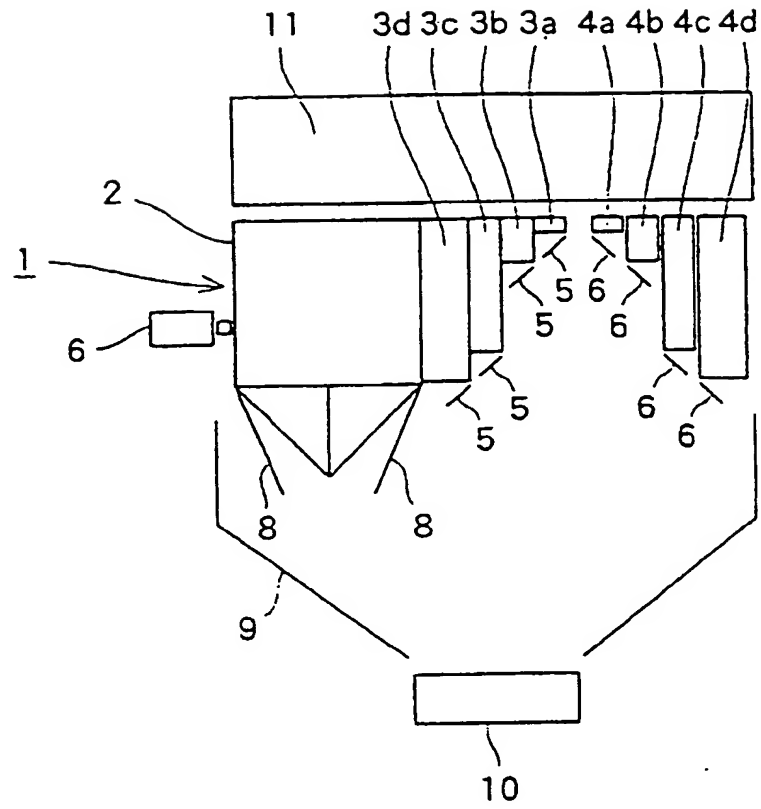


Figure 4

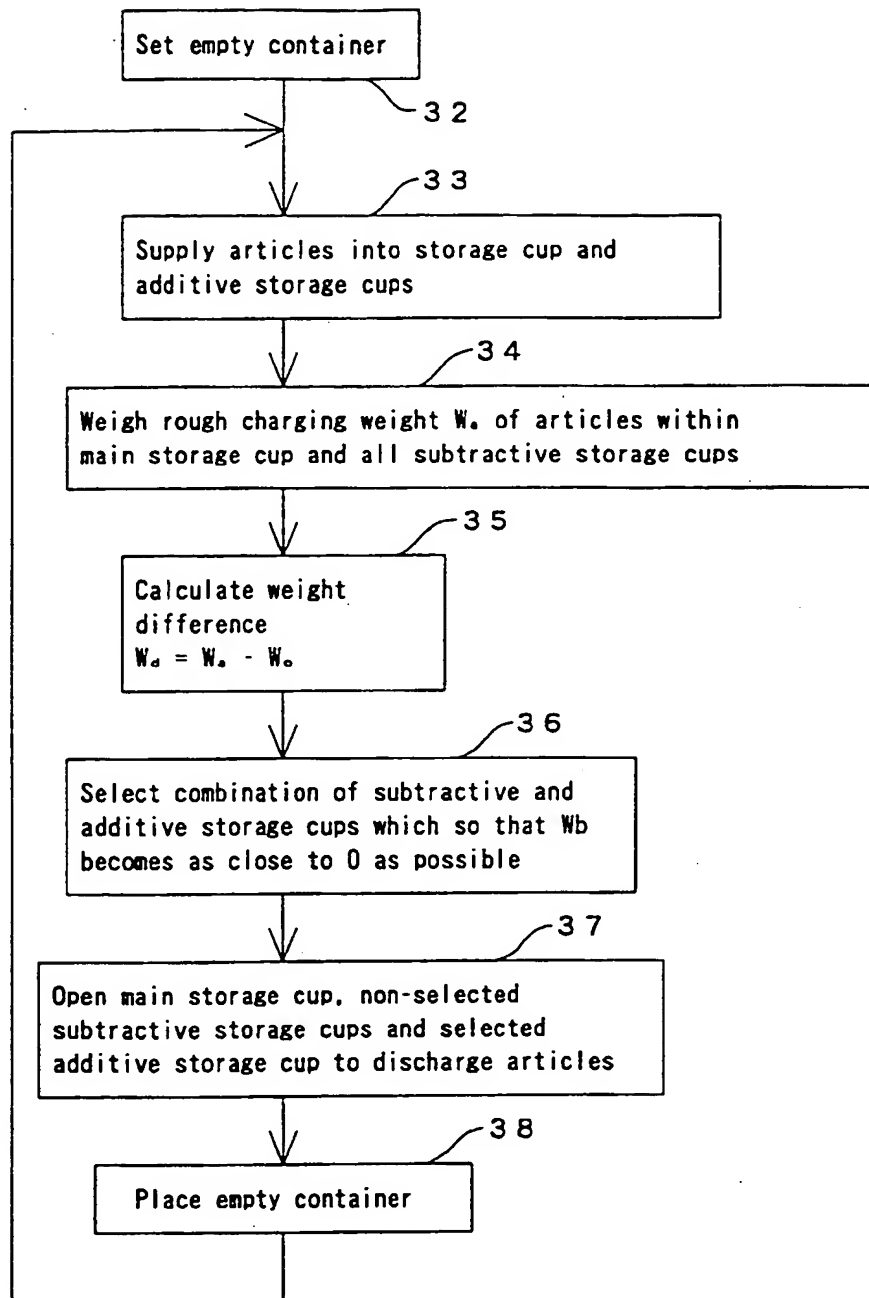


Fig. 5
【図 5】

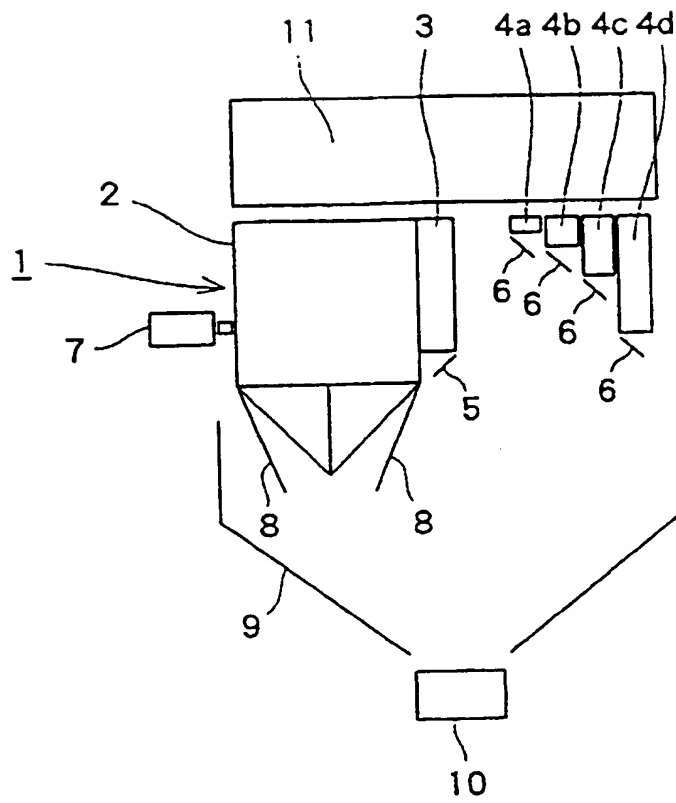


Figure 6

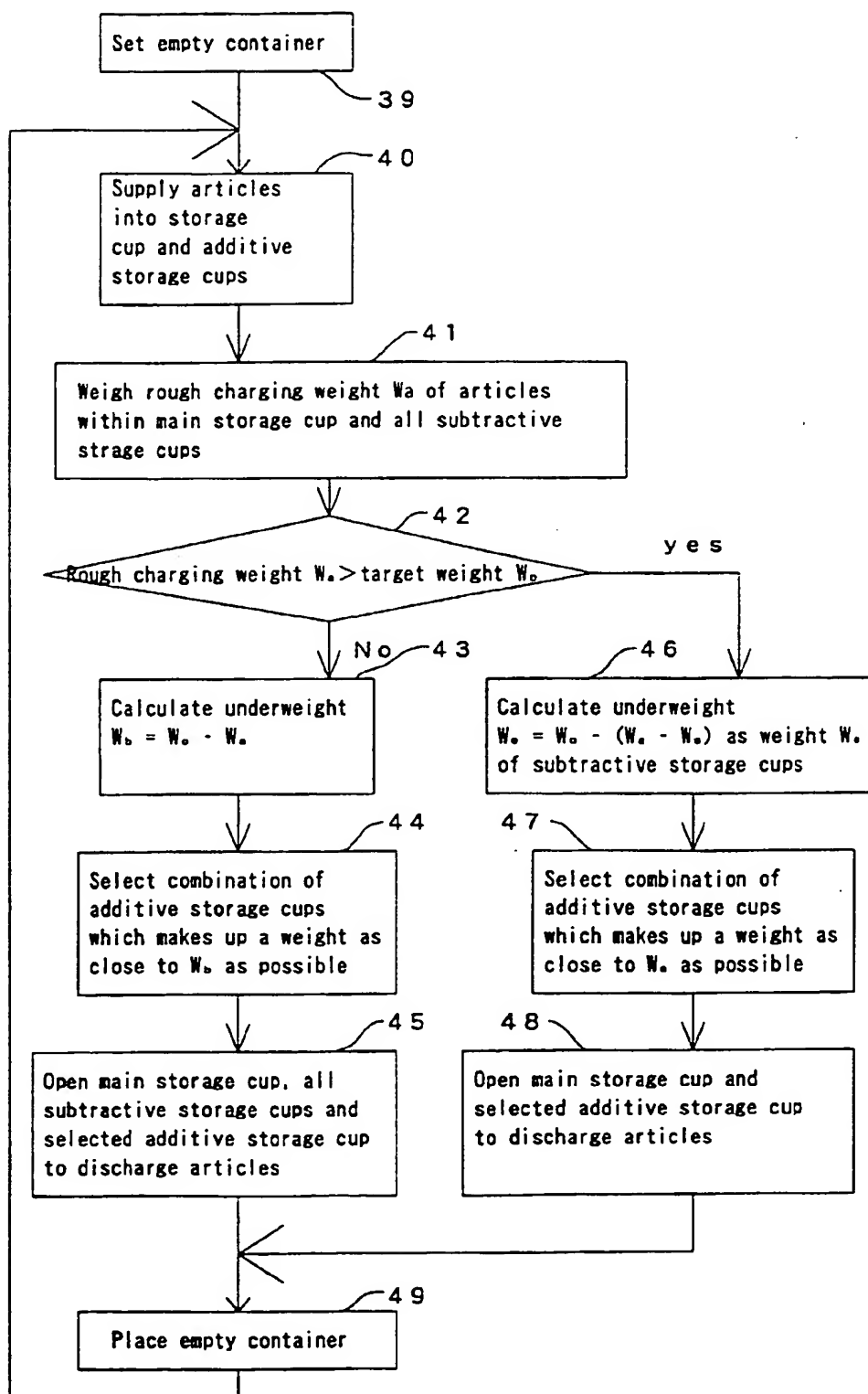


Fig.7
【図7】

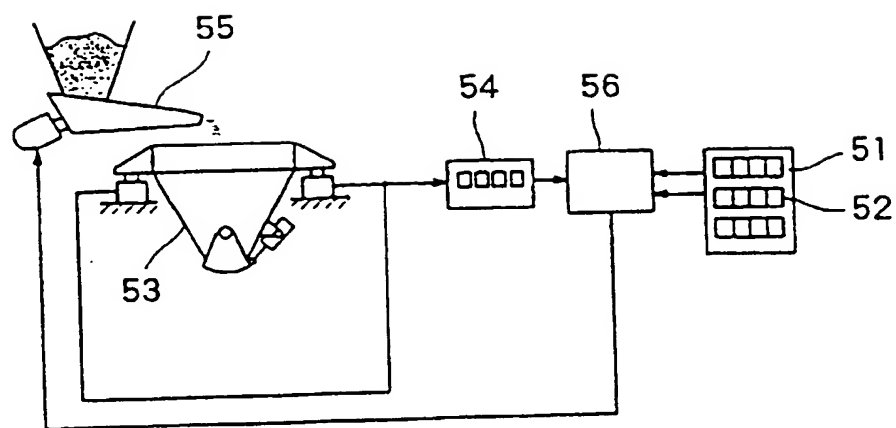


Fig.8
【図8】

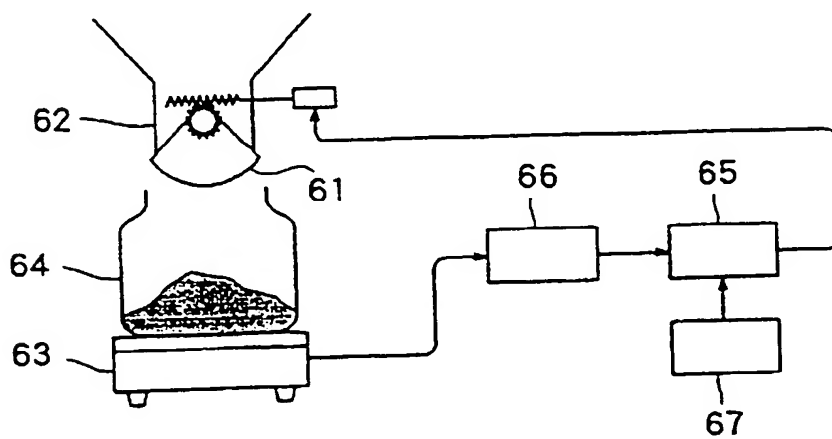
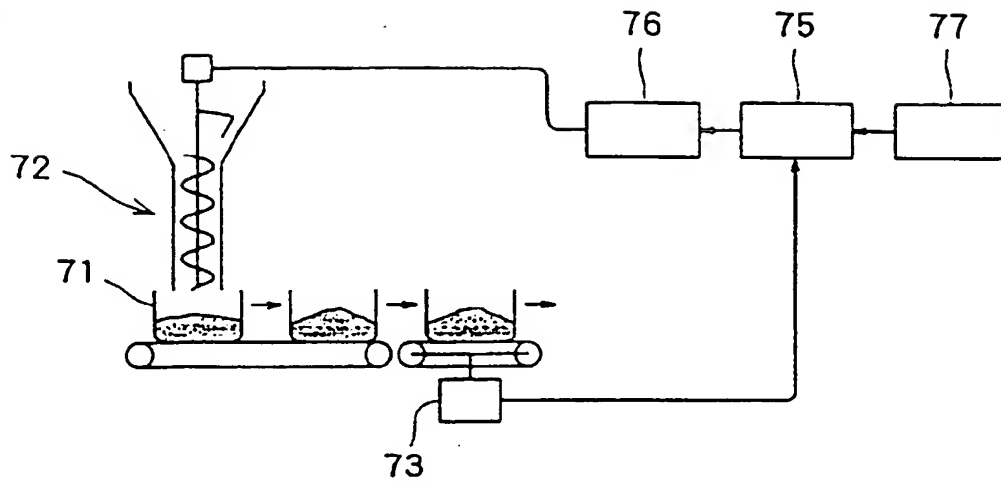


Fig. 9
(9)





European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 96 30 1509

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
A	DE-B-12 30 580 (LICENTIA PATENT-VERWALTUNGS-GMBH) * column 3, line 41 - column 5, line 11; figure 1 *	1,10,19	G01G15/02 G01G19/387
A	CH-A-608 886 (ROTTERMANN AG) * abstract; figure 1 *	1,10,19	
A	GB-A-2 065 900 (ROBERT BOSCH GMBH) * abstract; figure 1 *	1,10,19	
A	US-A-4 100 984 (KLOPFENSTEIN ET AL.) * abstract *	1,10,19	
A	GB-A-2 220 757 (EXPROCAD SERVICES LIMITED) * abstract *	1,10,19	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
			G01G
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 13 June 1996	Examiner Ganci, P
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure F : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 150 (01/91) (P06C11)